# NELSON COUNTY REPORT
# OF
# ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
# PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
# OF
# KENTUCKY

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE**
**PRESERVES COMMISSION**
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Data Current as of February 2006

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
# Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

**STATUS**

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none  E = endangered  T = threatened  S = special concern  H = historic  X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none  C = candidate  LT = listed as threatened  LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

**RANKS**

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

**COUNT DATA FIELDS**

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitat | | | | | | E | H | F | X | U |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Adiantum capillus-veneris* | Southern Maidenhair-fern | T / | G5 / S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits.. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Agrimonia gryposepala* | Tall Hairy Groovebur | T / | G5 / S1S2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Carex crawei* | Crawe's Sedge | S / | G5 / S2S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Dalea purpurea* | Purple Prairie-clover | S / | G5 / S3? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PRAIRIE PATCHES AND CEDAR GLADES IN LIMESTONE REGIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Leavenworthia exigua var. laciniata* | Kentucky Gladecress | E / SOMC | G4T1T2 / S1S2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock oucrops, pastures and lawns. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Prenanthes crepidinea* | Nodding Rattlesnake-root | T / | G4 / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Trifolium stoloniferum* | Running Buffalo Clover | T / LE | G3 / S2S3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Vascular Plants | *Viola septemloba var. egglestonii* | Eggleston's Violet | S / | G4 / S3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Cyprogenia stegaria* | Fanshell | E / LE | G1 / S1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP ( GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Epioblasma torulosa rangiana* | Northern Riffleshell | E / LE | G2T2 / S1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Epioblasma triquetra* | Snuffbox | E / SOMC | G3 / S1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda* | Longsolid | S / | G3T3 / S3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Simpsonaias ambigua* | Salamander Mussel | T / SOMC | G3 / S2S3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Freshwater Mussels | *Villosa lienosa* | Little Spectaclecase | S / | G5 / S3S4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Insects | *Calephelis muticum* | Swamp Metalmark | T / | G3 / S2 | | | | | |
| WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Insects | *Speyeria idalia* | Regal Fritillary | H / SOMC | G3 / SH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Insects | *Stenonema bednariki* | A Heptageniid Mayfly | S / | G2G4 / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY. | | | | | | | | | | |

| County | Taxonomic Group | Scientific name | Common name | Statuses | Ranks | # of Occurrences | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Habitat** | | | | | **E** | **H** | **F** | **X** | **U** |
| Nelson | Fishes | *Noturus stigmosus* | Northern Madtom | S / SOMC | G3 / S2S3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Breeding Birds | *Aimophila aestivalis* | Bachman's Sparrow | E / SOMC | G3 / S1B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Breeding Birds | *Cistothorus platensis* | Sedge Wren | S / | G5 / S3B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA) | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Breeding Birds | *Ixobrychus exilis* | Least Bittern | T / | G5 / S1S2B | | | | | |
| | TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA). | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Mammals | *Myotis grisescens* | Gray Myotis | T / LE | G3 / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Mammals | *Myotis sodalis* | Indiana Bat | E / LE | G2 / S1S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Mammals | *Nycticeius humeralis* | Evening Bat | S / | G5 / S3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | Communities | *Bottomland hardwood forest* | | / | GNR / S2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nelson | Communities | *Calcareous sub-xeric forest* | | / | GNR / S5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |